

EST

5. Allowance; income; salary.
His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might easily provide against that evil, by gradually lessening your *establishment*. *Gulliver's Travels*.
- ESTABLISH** *n. f.* [*estat*, French.]
1. The general interest; the business of the government; the public. In this sense it is now commonly written *state*.
Many times the things adduced to judgment may be *meum & tuum*, when the reason and consequence thereof may reach to point of *estate*: I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people. *Bacon's Essays*.
2. Condition of life, with regard to prosperity or adversity.
Thanks to giddy chance,
She cast us headlong from our high *estate*. *Dryden*.
3. Condition; circumstances in general.
Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain, floating *estate* with as without them. *Locke*.
4. Fortune; possession: generally meant of possessions in land, or realties.
She accused us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him in his own *estate*. *Sidney*, b. ii.
Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul;
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole,
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vast *estate* he left his son! *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*
5. Rank; quality.
Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate*? Who seeth not that your *estate* is much excelled with that sweet uniting of all beauties. *Sidney*, b. ii.
6. A person of high rank. This sense is disused.
She is a dutchess, a great *estate*. *Latimer*.
Herod, on his birthday, made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee. *Mar.* vi. 21.
- TO ESTABLISH** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune.
Why hath thy queen
Summon'd me hither?
—A contract of true love to celebrate,
And some donation freely to *estate*
On the blest'd lovers. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
- TO ESTEEM** *v. a.* [*estimer*, French; *estimo*, Latin.]
1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing.
The worth of all men by their end *esteem*,
And then due praise, or due reproach them yield. *Pa. Queen*.
I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and *esteemed* riches nothing in comparison of her. *Wisd.* vii. 8.
2. To compare; to estimate by proportion.
Besides, those single forms she doth *esteem*,
And in her balance doth their values try. *Davies*.
3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.
Who would not be loved more, though he were *esteemed* less? *Dryden*.
4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.
One man *esteemeth* one day above another: another *esteemeth* every day alike. *Rom.* xiv. 5.
- ESTIMATE** *n. f.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard.
Who can see,
Without *esteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabricius, or can cease to admire
The ploughman conful in his coarse attire. *Dryden's En.*
Both those poets lived in much *esteem* with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.
I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any *esteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope*.
- ESTIMATE** *n. f.* [from *esteem*.] One that highly values; one that sets an high rate upon any thing.
This might instruct the proudest *estimator* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others. *Locke*.
- ESTIMABLE** *adj.* [French.]
1. Valuable; worth a large price.
A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable* or profitable
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shak. Mer. of Venice*.
2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of some degree of honour and respect.
A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*.
You lost one who gave hopes of being, in time, every thing that was *estimable* and good. *Temple*.
- ESTIMABLENESS** *n. f.* [from *estimable*.] The quality of deserving regard.
- TO ESTIMATE** *v. a.* [*estimo*, Latin.]
1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else.
When a man shall sanctify his house to the Lord, then the priest shall *estimate* it whether it be good or bad: as the priest shall *estimate* it, so shall it stand. *Lev.* xxvii. 14.
It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece, that men *estimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke*.
2. To calculate; to compute.

EST

- ESTIMATE** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Computation; calculation.
Upon a moderate *estimate* and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyss, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height assigned by Moses. *Woodward*.
2. Value.
I'd love
My country's good, with a respect more tender,
More holy and profound than mine own life,
My dear wife's *estimate*, her womb's increase,
The treasure of my loins. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
3. Valuation; assignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.
The only way to come to a true *estimate* upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life, is to try both. *L'Estrange*.
Outward actions can never give a just *estimate* of us, since there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 257.
- ESTIMATION** *n. f.* [from *estimate*.]
1. The act of adjusting proportional value.
If a man shall sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field, the *estimation* shall be according to the seed, and homer of barley. *Levit.*
2. Calculation; computation.
3. Opinion; judgment.
In our own *estimation* we account such particulars more worthy than those that are already tried and known. *Bacon*.
4. Esteem; regard; honour.
Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of *estimation* and credit with men. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 42.
Of your brace of unprizeable *estimations*, the one is but frail, and the other casual. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.
- I know the gentleman
To be of worth and worthy *estimation*,
And not without desert so well reputed. *Shakespeare*.
I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. *Wisd.* viii. 10.
A plain reason of the publick honours due to the magistrate is, that he may be in due *estimation* and reverence. *Attorney*.
- ESTIMATIVE** *adj.* [from *estimate*.] Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.
We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty, an appetite or aversion, and loco-motive faculty answering the will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.
- ESTIMATOR** *n. f.* [from *estimate*.] A setter of rates; a computist.
- ESTIVAL** *adj.* [*estivus*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to the Summer.
2. Continuing for the Summer.
- ESTIVATION** *n. f.* [*estivatio*, Latin.] The act of passing the Summer.
- A grotto is a place of shade, or *estivation*. *Bacon's Essays*.
- ESTRADE** *n. f.* [French; *stratum*, Latin.] An even or level space.
- TO ESTRANGE** *v. a.* [*estranger*, French.]
1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw.
Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but also *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause? *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 7.
- They know it is our custom of simple readings, not for conversion of infidels *estranged* from the house of God, but for instruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the bosom of the church. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 22.
- See, she weeps;
Thinks me unkind, or false, and knows not why
I thus *estrangle* my person from her bed. *Dryden*.
2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor.
They have *estranged* this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods. *Jer.* xix. 4.
3. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindness to malevolence or indifference.
How comes it now, my husband, oh, how comes it,
That thou art thus *estranged* from thyself?
Thyself I call it, being strange to me. *Shakespeare's Cor. of Err.*
Adam, *estrang'd* in look, and alter'd style,
Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
I came to grieve a father's heart *estrang'd*;
But little thought to find a mistress chang'd. *Dryd. Aureng.*
I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me. *Pope*.
4. To withdraw or withhold.
We must endeavour to *estrangle* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced to our faculties. *Glauco. Scip.* c. 14.
- ESTRANGEMENT** *n. f.* [from *estrangle*.] Alienation; distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.
Desires, by a long *estrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *South*.
- ESTRAPADE** *n. f.* [French.] The defence of a horse that will

ETE

- will not obey, who, to get rid of his rider, rises mightily before; and while his forehead is yet in the air, yerks furiously with his hind legs. *Fairier's Dict.*
- ESTRATE** *n. f.* [*extratum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing: for example, of americiaments or penalties, set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. *Cowel*.
- ESTREMENT** *n. f.* [of the French word *estremer*.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reversion. *Cowel*.
- ESTRICH** *n. f.* [commonly written *estrich*.] The largest of birds.
To be furious,
Is to be frightened out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the *estridge*. *Shak. Anti. and Cleopatra*.
The peacock, not at thy command, assumes
His glorious train; nor *estrich* her rare plumes. *Sandys*.
- ESTUARY** *n. f.* [*astuarium*, Latin.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.
- TO ESTUATE** *v. a.* [*estuo*, Latin.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a state of violent commotion. *Dict.*
- ESTUATION** *n. f.* [from *estuo*, Latin.] The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion.
Rivers and lakes, that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited unto *estuans*; therefore some seas flow higher than others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vii. c. 13.
- The motion of the will is accompanied with a sensible commotion of the spirits, and an *estuation* of the blood. *Norris*.
- ESTURE** *n. f.* [*estus*, Latin.] Violence; commotion.
The seas retain
Not only their outrageous *esture* there,
But supernatural mischief they expire. *Chapman's Odyssey*.
- ESURIENT** *adj.* [*esuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious. *Dict.*
- ESURINE** *adj.* [*esurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating.
Over much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid. *Wise*.
- ETC.** A contraction of the two Latin words *et cetera*, which signifies *and so on*; and the rest; and others of the like kind.
- TO ETCH** *v. a.* [*etizen*, German.]
1. A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c. and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which having its backside tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the stricken out lines with a flint, impress the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the shadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a sufficient quantity of well tempered *aque fortis*, which, insinuating into the strokes made by the needles, usually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper plate. *Harris*.
2. To scratch; to draw; to delineate [unless this word be mistaken by *etch* for *etch*.]
There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems. *Locke*.
3. [This word is evidently mistaken by *Ray* for *edge*.] To move forwards towards one side.
When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to rest one quarter of an hour without shifting of sides, or at least *etching* this way and that way, more or less. *Ray*.
- ETCH** *n. f.* A country word, of which I know not the meaning.
When they sow their *etch* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
- ETERNAL** *adj.* [*eternus*, Latin.]
1. Without beginning or end.
The eternal God is thy refuge. *Deut.* xxxiii. 27.
2. Without beginning.
It is a question quite different from our having an idea of eternity, to know whether there were any real beings, whose duration has been eternal. *Locke*.
3. Without end; endless; immortal.
Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives.
—But in them nature's copy's not eternal. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
4. Perpetual; constant; unintermitting.
Burnt offerings morn and evening shall be thine,
And fires eternal in thy temple shine. *Dryd. Knight's Tale*.
5. Unchangeable.
Hobbes believed the eternal truths which he opposed. *Dryd.*
- ETERNAL** *n. f.* [*eternus*, French.] One of the appellations of the Godhead.
That law whereby the eternal himself doth work. *Hooker*.
The eternal, to prevent such horrid fray,
Hung out of heav'n his golden scales. *Milton*.
- ETERNALIST** *n. f.* [*eternus*, Latin.] One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

ETH

- I would ask the *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect or desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is found in this? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.
- TO ETERNALISE** *v. a.* [from *eternal*.] To make eternal. *Dict.*
- ETERNALLY** *adv.* [from *eternal*.]
1. Without beginning or end.
2. Unchangeably; invariably.
That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any case, must be also eternally and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case. *South's Sermons*.
3. Perpetually; without intermission.
Bear me, some god, to Bajas's gentle seats,
Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats,
Where western gales eternally reside,
And all the seasons lavish all their pride. *Addison*.
- ETERNAL** *adj.* [*eternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endless.
The Cyclops hammers fall
On Mars his armour, scord'd for proof eternal. *Shak. Hamlet*.
- ETERNITY** *n. f.* [*eternitas*, Latin.]
1. Duration without beginning or end.
In this ground his precious root
Still lives, which, when weak time shall be pour'd out
Into eternity, and circular joys
Dancing an endless round, again shall rise. *Crashaw*.
Thy immortal rhyme
Makes this one short point of time,
To fill up half the orb of round eternity. *Cowley*.
By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of numbers, we come by the idea of eternity. *Locke*.
2. Duration without end.
Beyond is all abyss,
Eternity, whose end no eye can reach! *Milt. Par. Lost*.
Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass. *Add.*
- TO ETERNIZE** *v. a.* [*eterno*, Latin.]
1. To make endless; to perpetuate.
I with two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happiness,
And immortality: that fondly lost,
This other serv'd but to eternize woe. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.
Mankind by all means seeking to eternize himself, so much the more as he is near his end, doth it by speeches and writings. *Sidney*.
And well befits all knights of noble name,
That covet in th' immortal book of fame
To be eternized, that fame to haunt. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
I might relate of thousands, and their names
Eternize here on earth; but those elect
Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n,
Seek not the praise of men. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vi.
The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have eternized their fame, and thereby their own. *Temple*.
Both of them are set on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to eternize them. *Dryden's Dives*.
Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove
Hath eterniz'd the glory of his love. *Creech's Manilius*.
- ETHER** *n. f.* [*aether*, Latin; *æther*.]
1. An element more fine and subtle than air; air refined or sublimed.
If any one should suppose that *ether*, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another; for I do not know what this *ether* is; and that its particles are exceedingly smaller than those of air, or even than those of light, the exceeding smallness of its particles may contribute to the greatness of the force, by which those particles may recede from one another. *Newton's Opt.*
The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal pressure of the *ether*, and can have no other conceivable cause of their cohesion and union. *Locke*.
2. The matter of the highest regions above.
There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden*.
- ETHEREAL** *adj.* [from *ether*.]
1. Formed of *ether*.
Man feels me, when I press th' *ethereal* plains. *Dryden*.
2. Celestial; heavenly.
Go, heavenly guest, *ethereal* messenger,
Sent from whose sov'reign goodness I adore. *Milton*.
Thrones and imperial powers, offspring of heav'n,
Ethereal virtues! *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ii. l. 311.
Such as these, being in good part freed from the entanglements of sense and body, are employed, like the spirits above, in contemplating the Divine Willom in the works of nature; a kind of anticipation of the *ethereal* happiness and employment. *Glauco. Apol.*
Vast